

Finally, my legislation would direct all of our overseas missions to make tourism promotion a priority. It would require our overseas posts to cooperate with the national tourism organization in attracting more international visitors.

This is a new concept. We are breaking new ground. The U.S. Government is not used to working with private industry in a coordinated way on a promotional campaign. The leadership of the travel and tourism industry has convinced me that this can be done.

My goal is to enact this bill into law by this time next year. This year, we will have 44 million international visitors to the United States with this partnership in place, our goal should be to increase that total to 100 million over the next 10 years.

THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1995

(By Congressman Toby Roth, Chairman, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade Chairman, Travel and Tourism Congressional Caucus)

FACT SHEET

Implements a central recommendation of the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism.

Forms a "public-private partnership" between the travel/tourism industry and the federal government to strengthen the promotion of international travel to the U.S.

Establishes a 36-member National Tourism Board (75% private sector) to advise the President and Congress on policies to improve the competitiveness of the U.S. travel and tourism industry in global markets, appointed by the President with the advice of the travel and tourism industry.

Establishes a National Tourism Organization as a not-for-profit corporation under federal charter to implement the tourism promotion strategy developed by the National Tourism Board; to develop and operate a marketing plan in partnership with U.S. travel and tourism firms to increase the U.S. market share of the world travel market; governed by a 45-member board of directors, reflecting the breadth of the travel and tourism industry; board of directors develops a plan for long-term financing; interim funding from industry; and data and staff resources provided by federal government.

Requires federal agencies and U.S. overseas missions to cooperate in implementing promotion strategy developed by National Tourism Board.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN BILBRA TALMAGE, JR.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize John Bilbra Talmage for his life's work and achievements. John was born in Aniston, AL, and moved to New York City in 1961. He was formerly the administrator in the school of engineering, at Columbia University. Additionally, he has been an aide to Abe Gerges, and Councilman Ken Fisher.

Mr. Talmage is the founder and first chairman of the Columbia University Federal Credit Union. He has also served on the Metrotech Business Improvement District Board of Directors. Mr. Talmage has served on other prestigious community boards dealing with issues of health, religious affairs, and waste storage.

John is a tireless and eager servant. His work and enthusiasm are infectious. It is my honor and pleasure to highlight this gentleman's contributions.

HONORING RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, in April of last year, the House voted unanimously for a resolution providing for the placement of a bust of Raoul Wallenberg in the U.S. Capitol. Raoul Wallenberg was a young Swedish diplomat who risked his own life in rescuing many tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews during World War II. Through great acts of personal bravery, Wallenberg saved many would-be victims of the Nazi exterminators by providing Swedish protective passports to thousands of Jews he had never met. He pulled some out of death trains and others from the ranks of death marches.

In one notable incident, Wallenberg, a slightly built 32-year-old, boldly threatened a Nazi general preparing to bomb to the ground a Jewish ghetto. Through this intervention alone, some 70,000 Jews were saved from death. He demonstrated how a strong character and unwavering determination could force even the brutal Nazi occupiers to spare some of the Hungarian Jews who had been marked for death.

Wallenberg's implacable hostility toward oppression made him a target of Soviet military officials, who arrested him early in 1945. After his arrest, he disappeared into a Soviet gulag prison camp, never to emerge again. Though the Soviets claimed in 1957 that he had died in 1947 of a heart attack, reliable eyewitnesses report sightings of Wallenberg long after that year. To this day, no one outside of Russia knows what truly happened to Wallenberg, whether he is still alive, or when he may have died.

Today, Mr. Speaker, in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol, a stirring ceremony was held to unveil the bust of Raoul Wallenberg and to honor his enormous contribution to humanity. You were among those who paid tribute to his great works, along with many other distinguished persons such as House International Relations Committee Chairman GILMAN, Mr. PORTER, the cochair of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, and Senator DASCHLE. Others who spoke included Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Miles Lerman, chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, and the speakers of the Parliaments of Hungary, Israel, and Sweden.

I would now like to recognize three individuals who played especially important roles in making today's ceremony in honor of Raoul Wallenberg possible. My colleague from California, TOM LANTOS and his wife, Annette, survivors of the Holocaust themselves, have worked tirelessly for years to bring the Wallenberg case to public attention. Their hard work and determination to human rights, and especially to the Wallenberg case, serves as an example to me and my colleagues in the House.

Finally, I want to recognize Lillian Hoffman of Denver, CO, who purchased and donated

the bronze bust of Raoul Wallenberg. Lillian has spent more than two decades herself on the Wallenberg case and has demonstrated tireless devotion to the cause of human rights wherever they are violated. As the chair of the Colorado Committee of Concern for Soviet Jewry, she has helped numerous people herself who were persecuted in Russia and the Soviet Union because of their religious beliefs. She helped them to obtain exit visas so they could start new lives in Israel and the United States. It has been a pleasure knowing and working with Lillian for so many years.

I salute Lillian Hoffman for her generosity in donating the bust of Raoul Wallenberg to the people of the United States. Lillian's generosity will help ensure that Raoul Wallenberg's great deeds of humanity will be remembered by many generations of people to come. Thank you, Lillian Hoffman, for helping us to remember Raoul Wallenberg.

HONORING EDWARD A. PALLADINO

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Edward A. Palladino. Ed's life recalls a life that was more common in the past, in the "olden days". He spent most of his entire career in one place, at one of my local newspapers, the Kingston Freeman, working his way up from right out of high school to becoming managing editor.

Ed is a pillar of our community in ways that still mean something to people. More than a local legend for his coverage of sporting events of all levels in our area, Ed is a genuine sportsman himself, embodying the principles of hard work, fairness, and real passion on and off the playing field. I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating 40-plus years of excellence and the life of my great friend, Ed Palladino.

A TRIBUTE TO ART JOHNSON

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes to tell you about a man who has spent his life working as a healer but he is not a medical doctor. He has not repaired any broken bones or mended any human hearts. But he has devoted his life to healing the bitter and gaping rifts that separate the races in our county.

The man I am describing is Dr. Arthur Johnson, my longtime friend in the struggle for justice, who retired September 30, 1995, as vice president for university relations and professor of education sociology at Detroit's Wayne State University, which just happens to be my alma mater.

His title and his long list of degrees and commendations might lead some to believe he concentrated his civil rights work in the academic arena. That was not the case. His activism, which has spanned six decades, has

taken him repeatedly into hostile and dangerous territory. In the 1950's, as executive director of the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he helped organize sit-ins at Detroit lunch counters that refused to serve African-Americans.

In the early 1960's, he was at the front of civil rights marches to protest unfair housing practices in Detroit suburbs. Almost 40 years later, these suburbs still hold the dubious distinction of being the most segregated in the Nation.

In the 1970's, he struggled to bring order out of the social chaos in the Detroit public schools where militant young students disrupted classes and shut down schools to demand a curriculum that reflected their African heritage.

In the last two decades, Dr. Johnson has kept up his hectic pace and worked on numerous projects to increase understanding among the races. He has written passionately about the question of race which still divides this country.

As he recently said, "My experience kept me close to the issue of race and race oppression. The struggle is a part of me." But no matter how harsh the struggle, he never became embittered. He remained outwardly calm, refusing to let the enemy destroy him in anger. The enemy began testing him at an early age.

Born in Americus, GA, in 1925, he grew up in an atmosphere poisoned by hatred and supremacy. But instead of creating hatred in him, that environment made him a determined fighter against the evils of racism.

One incident in his youth helped shape his views. He was 13 years old and his family had moved to Birmingham. The memory of what happened is still vivid in his mind. One time he was walking in downtown Birmingham early in the evening with his uncle, who was about 20 years old. Suddenly they found themselves walking behind a white family—a father, a wife, and a little girl who was about 6 or 7. The girl was not paying attention to what she was doing, and she walked across young Arthur's path. He put his hand on her shoulder in a caring fashion to prevent her from stumbling. When her father saw that, he began to beat on Johnson as if he had lost his mind.

During the entire beating, Johnson's uncle stood frozen in fear. For years, his uncle's failure to respond troubled him. Only later, when he himself was a grown man, did he fully understand why his uncle just stood there. In the racist climate, the uncle would have been killed for challenging a white man on a public street.

Once he understood what had happened, he did not focus his anger on the specific individuals involved in that incident. Instead, he focused on a perverted system that filled whites with blind rage and blacks with terror. He knew that the ravenous monster called racism had to be attacked. He lifelong struggle began on that Birmingham street.

Johnson's parents were hard-working people who valued education. His mother was a domestic servant and his father worked in the coal mines and the steel mills. After graduating from Birmingham's Parker High School, he attended college through the help of his grandmother, also a domestic servant. She used the little money she earned to help put him through Morehouse College in Atlanta.

During those Morehouse years, he was part of a class that included students who would alter the course of this Nation: the young Martin Luther King, Jr., Ebony magazine publisher Robert Johnson, and noted historian Lerone Bennett whose work on African-American history has successfully linked generations of black Americans with their past.

Those young men studied in an atmosphere that was carefully crafted by the late Dr. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse president and one of the Nation's premier and dignified voices for social change. Dr. Mays' message wasn't lost on them. "Dr. Mays challenged us not to accept any measure of racial discrimination we did not have to," he once reflected. "Above all else, he told us to keep our minds free. He told us that nobody can enslave your mind unless you let them."

While on campus, Johnson organized the school's first chapter of the NAACP. Armed with an undergraduate degree in sociology from Atlanta University, Art Johnson moved to Detroit in the early 1950's to take a job as executive secretary for the Detroit branch of the NAACP. He planned to stay in Detroit 3 years so he could get the urge to change the world out of his system before returning to academia. Those 3 years turned into 40.

He remained at the helm of the NAACP for 14 years, guiding the organization through some of the most turbulent years in Detroit. In the 1950's, blacks were blatantly discriminated against in the job market, the housing market, and in hotels and restaurants. The NAACP led protest marches and sit-in demonstrations that battered the door of institutional racism and forced some change.

The group's activism attracted a record number of new members. The Detroit chapter grew from 5,000 members to 29,000 during his tenure. Detroit proudly claimed the title of the largest NAACP chapter in the United States.

Under this guidance, the Detroit chapter initiated the NAACP Freedom Fund Dinner which has become the most successful NAACP fund raiser in the country. Held each year, the event draws thousands of people and has been labeled the largest indoor dinner in the world.

Art Johnson took a struggling local organization and helped it develop into a major force in the local and national struggle for civil rights.

One reason for his success was his uncanny insight into society's problems. During a speech he gave some 35 years ago, he pinpointed six crucial issues facing African-Americans: voting rights, civil rights, segregated housing, inadequate medical care, job discrimination, and segregated schools. Despite some progress, those issues still remain at the top of our agenda.

In 1964, he left the NAACP to become deputy director of the newly created Michigan Civil Rights Commission, the first such body in the Nation. The commission needed someone with proven skills. No one doubted that Art Johnson had them.

In one of his first official statements, he made it clear that he hadn't forgotten that 13-year-old boy who was beaten without cause year earlier. In his low-key, no-nonsense fashion, he said that the struggle for equity and fairness in jobs, housing, education, and police community relations would keep the commission busy.

He spent 2 years getting the commission on a solid footing, then he waded into one of the biggest challenges of his career. The Detroit public schools hired him as deputy superintendent for school community relations at the most turbulent time in the history of the school. The wrenching social upheavals in the streets during the 1960's registered in the classrooms as well. And Arthur Johnson was right in the middle of it all.

In July 1967, Detroit exploded in a civil disturbance that claimed 43 lives and destroyed hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property. Rather than watching the flames from the safety of his office, Johnson joined those who told the rioters to clam themselves and told the police to immediately cease their wanton and often deadly attacks on the citizens.

Conditions were tense in the classroom, too. Students were riding a wave of militancy, and Detroit was at the crest of that wave. Young protesters shut down schools and disrupted board meetings to air their grievances about a curriculum that largely ignored African-American culture.

During one such protest, a group of determined young students seized Johnson and held him captive for 2 hours in a school library to call attention to their demands.

When he wasn't caught up in the thick of debates with parents, students, and administrators, he was arguing with publishers whose textbooks failed to accurately and fairly reflect the experiences and contributions of African-Americans. More than once, he infuriated publishers by refusing to accept books that directly or indirectly fostered notions of black inferiority.

After that demanding stint in the public schools, most people would take it easy, but he didn't.

In the early 1970's, he traded one group of protesting students for another when he left the public school system and joined Wayne State University, a hotbed of student activism.

As the vice president for university relations and as professor of educational psychology, he was right in the middle of the fray. Students demanded increased and immediate access to the decisionmaking process. They tried, as many good students do, to reshape the school in their image. Art was there, mediating, challenging, explaining, and listening. Sometimes the volume of the debate was so high that it was nearly impossible to hear the words, but he persevered.

To me, the most amazing thing about Art Johnson is that he never lets problems trigger an emotional outburst in him. His studied calm has become his trademark.

He has used his intellect to reason with friends and foes. He has walked into hostile and dangerous territory to push for freedom. He has maintained his composure and his dedication despite numerous threats and insults.

When he suffered painful setbacks in the struggle for human rights, he never gave up hope or bowed to temporary defeat.

Throughout his life, he carried the words of his teacher with him. He never allowed anyone to shackle his mind. He has fought consistently and tirelessly against such efforts.

In 1988, he was working at the university, active in a number of community groups and deeply involved in the local NAACP chapter as president, a position he held from 1987 to 1993. During this period he also served as

cochair of the race relations task force for the Detroit strategic plan. As cochair, he wrote an insightful commentary on race relations that was published in the Detroit News.

He wrote:

When we freely examine racism for what it is—through our individual experiences and as exposed in the Race Relations Task Force report and other studies—it becomes clear that the problem of race and racism in its structural and institutional aspects . . . is in reality the form and practice of our own apartheid.

Because of his insight and his singular dedication to civil rights, Art has been awarded so many honors that it would take far too long to list them all. He wears his well-deserved praise with the humility of a man who realizes he is only doing what is just and right.

In 1979, Morehouse College awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters in recognition of his scholarship in the field of sociology and his leadership in the battlefield of civil rights.

His other honors include the Distinguished Warrior Award from the Detroit Urban League, the Greater Detroit Interfaith Round Table National Human Relations Award, the Afro-Asian Institute of Histadrut Humanitarian Award, the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce Summit Award, and the Crystal Rose Award from the Hospice Foundation of southeastern Michigan. The NAACP conferred five Thalheimer Awards upon Art for outstanding achievement.

Art is a member of a variety of community groups. He sits on the board of directors of the Detroit Science Center, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and the American Symphony Orchestra League. Like me, he has a love of music. He is also a trustee for the Founders Society of the Detroit Institutes of Arts and president emeritus of the University Cultural Center Association.

Art is the father of five children. He and his wife, Chacona Winters Johnson, a development executive for the University of Michigan, still live in Detroit.

Even though Art Johnson has retired, he is busier than ever. When it comes to the struggle for justice, he just can't pull himself from the front lines.

The Detroit community, and indeed the Nation, have benefited from his efforts to promote understanding and healing. It is with joy and sincerity that I thank Arthur Johnson. Because he never allowed anyone to shackle his mind, he made it possible for others to know the beauty of freedom.

POOR CHOICE FOR DAILY INVOCATION

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my disappointment that the Rev. Lou Sheldon provided the invocatory prayer before the House of Representatives today. Reverend Sheldon was a poor choice to give the daily invocation. I think Members may want to know what he has advocated in his public remarks which arguably reflect on his worthiness to deliver such an invocation. He is malicious in his attacks upon lesbian and gay Americans. He

is against AIDS education, information on birth control and disease prevention in the public schools, and uses scare tactics to further his hateful agenda. I, for one, believe that these aggressive provocations, which represent a radical extreme position and which have nothing to do with religious belief in God's will and forgiveness, should not be rewarded.

Mr. Speaker, following are some specific quotes that I believe prove my point that Reverend Sheldon does not represent the spiritual or intellectual views of this body.

On the issue of homosexuality, we are in the same place we were in the 1930s with alcoholism. Back then, we said "once a drunk, always a drunk." But now we know many alcoholics can recover. (Washington Times, 2/5/90)

I don't have to tell you what these homosexuals are going to be doing when they're not running a race. That's right . . . they're going to be spreading their deadly disease right here in the U.S. (Traditional Values Coalition newsletter, 4/94)

"Joined together in holding back satan," was how Mr. Sheldon signed an April 1994 letter to pastors in Los Angeles, urging them to enlist their congregations against pride month. "We must protect our children and youth from this homosexual recruiting," he declared. (New York Times, 12/19/94)

TRIBUTE TO VIOLA D. GREENE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Hilton Head, SC, is quite a distance from Brooklyn, NY. But one former resident of Hilton Head, Viola Greene, departed to become a resident of East Flatbush, Brooklyn. The borough truly gained an asset with the arrival of Viola 23 years ago.

Viola graduated from Brooklyn College where she received a degree in economics. Subsequently, she was employed by the city of New York, where she worked in a variety of capacities, including, neighborhood school worker, legislative aide, administrative assistant, and district manager of Community Board No. 16. As district manager she is responsible for the daily monitoring and coordination of municipal services to the residents of Ocean Hill-Brownsville.

Ms. Greene is a member of Berean Missionary Baptist Church where she serves as a member of the board of trustees, and the Women's auxiliary. She is also a member of the Brownsville Family Preservation Program Advisory Board. Additionally, Ms. Greene is the recipient of several awards, most notably the Community Service Award from the Brooklyn Branch of the Key Women of America, the Carter G. Woodson Cultural Literacy Project, and the Rachel J. Mitchell Scholarship Foundation.

WIND AND BIOMASS: IMPORTANT ENERGY SOURCES FOR OUR FUTURE

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, on October 31, 1995, I and 83 other Members of Congress representing 31 States and both parties signed a letter urging budget reconciliation conferees to preserve the 1.5-cent tax credit for wind and closed-loop biomass energy systems.

With American imports of foreign oil at an all-time high, I believe it is important that we encourage the development of alternative energy sources. This tax credit helps do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to enter into the RECORD the text of the letter my colleagues and I sent to conferees on October 31:

DEAR CONFEREES: As you consider the FY 1996 budget reconciliation package in conference, we urge you to accede to the Senate Finance Committee's provisions omitting the repeal of the 1.5 cent production tax credit for wind and closed-loop biomass energy systems. The House reconciliation package contains a repeal of this important tax credit, mandated by Congress as part of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 ("EPAct '92").

This production tax credit is designed to encourage the development and export of wind and biomass energy technologies and to recognize the many tax benefits offered to competing energy choices.

This credit met all the necessary criteria when endorsed by the House and Senate by large bi-partisan margins just three years ago: It provides returns to the taxpayer based on increased production as opposed to increased investment; it includes a phase-out provision in the event energy prices reach certain levels; it reduces the credit in proportion to any state or federal grant monies received; and it includes a sunset provision of June 30, 1999.

Despite overwhelming public support and impressive cost reductions, the market for large-scale commercial renewable energy development in the United States is just beginning to emerge. Repealing the production tax credit for wind and closed-loop biomass places these industries in an inequitable and unjustifiable position to compete in the U.S. and global energy marketplace.

We urge you to oppose repeal or revision of the wind and biomass tax credit.

Sincerely,

Dan Schaefer, David Minge, Robert T. Matsui, Martin Olav Sabo, Bernard Sanders, Vic Fazio, Scott L. Klug, Lynn N. Rivers, Tim Johnson, Peter A. DeFazio, Bruce F. Vento, Gerry E. Studds, Dale E. Kildee, Jim McDermott, Edward J. Markey, Steve Gunderson, Thomas J. Manton, Ron Wyden, Sue Kelly, Earl Pomeroy, John Lewis, Bill Richardson, Carlos Moorhead, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Collin C. Peterson, José E. Serrano, Toby Roth, Sherwood L. Boehlert, Michael G. Oxley, Elizabeth Furse, William P. Luther, Bill Baker, Chet Edwards, Neil Abercrombie, Henry Bonilla, Major Owens, Sam Gejdenson, Cynthia McKinney, Nancy Pelosi, James B. Longley, Jr., Frank Riggs, Joe Skeen, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Donald M. Payne, Chaka Fattah, Patricia Schroeder,